

**THE LOVER.**  
 [From the Epigrams, a second part of "The An-  
 gels in the House," by Ticknor & Fields.]  
 His soul, through excess of worldly care,  
 And great amounts of sweet and gall,  
 And musing much on all that's fair,  
 Grows wily and a little snail.  
 He sits his job and sings his grief,  
 And swears he'll never be so glad  
 In simply picturing his relief,  
 That "plaining seems to cure his plight."  
 He makes his sorrow when there's none;  
 His fancy blows both cold and hot;  
 Next to the wish that she'll be woe,  
 His first hope is that she may not.  
 He says, yet deprecates consent;  
 Would she be captived she must fly;  
 She looks too happy and content,  
 For whose least pleasure he would die;  
 Oh, cruelly, she cannot care  
 For one to whom she's always kind!  
 He says he's naught, but oh, despair,  
 If he's not love to her he's blind!  
 He's jealous if she gets a dove,  
 She must be his with her soul;  
 Yet 'tis a postulate in love  
 That part is greater than the whole,  
 And all his apprehension's stress,  
 When he's with her, regards her hair,  
 Her hand, or a lock of her hair,  
 As if his life were only there;  
 Because she's constant, he will change,  
 And kind glances coldly meet,  
 And all the time he seems so strange,  
 His soul is focusing in her feet.  
 Of smiles and snuggles having tired,  
 He wickedly provokes her tears,  
 And when she weeps, as he desired,  
 Falls slain with ecstasies of fears;  
 He finds, although she has no fault,  
 Except the following list:  
 He worships her, he loves to exalt  
 The profanation of a kiss;  
 Health's his disease, he's never well,  
 When his pale cheeks show the rose;  
 He fits a ribbon to his neck,  
 Its sign a flag that each day blows;  
 He's a love in love, he's a love in love,  
 And Love, in him, is force like Hate,  
 And ruffles his amorous and true,  
 Against the bars of Time and Fate.

**The South Carolina College.**  
 Until the session of the Legislature in 1842, the Arsenal and Magazine in Charleston were guarded by enlisted men, at an expense to the State of sixteen thousand dollars; and the Arsenal in Columbia was guarded in the same way, at an expense of eight thousand dollars, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-four thousand dollars. At the session of the Legislature referred to, it was resolved, to convert these establishments into Military Schools.—to have the duties then performed by enlisted men, discharged by poor young men of the State, who in consideration of their services, were to be supported out of the fund annually appropriated to guard these places, and to receive a thorough scientific education, being at the same time subjected to strict Military discipline. Fifty-four poor youths were received, for whose support two hundred dollars a piece were allowed each year; making ten thousand eight hundred dollars; the balance, or thirteen thousand two hundred dollars, were expended to pay Professors and meet other necessary expenses of the institutions. At the same time provision was made for receiving a certain number of "pay Cadets," who were and now are only required to pay the sum of two hundred dollars, which the Legislature deemed necessary for the support of the beneficiary, and for their services as State guards, they receive their education without charge. Out of the two hundred dollars which this latter class pay throughout the year, they receive sixty dollars worth of clothing; the balance, or one hundred and forty dollars is expended for their board, washing, books, stationery, &c. their tuition, we repeat it, costs them nothing at all, except their services to the State as a guard.  
 There were no additional appropriations made for these institutions, until 1852 when, to increase the facilities of education, three thousand dollars were added, making the annual expense of the Academies to the State three thousand dollars, for, as we have said, twenty four thousand dollars were required to guard these places by enlisted men. This amount was used to establish the pay of Professors, and to establish new Professors. Things remained unchanged until the last session of the Legislature, when the amount of the annual appropriation was increased to six thousand dollars, which is the amount which the "cheatery" of South Carolina receives. There have been two special appropriations made for these institutions. Their increased popularity called for additional accommodations. The Legislature of '48, if we mistake not, appropriated fifteen thousand dollars, which was expended in putting another story upon the Citadel in Charleston, and the last Legislature gave seven thousand dollars for building Professor's houses at the Arsenal in Columbia. Now what does the State receive for this annual outlay of six thousand dollars, of which, by the way, one half is expended in educating beneficiaries from the Orphan House in Charleston. Since 1846, when the first graduating class left the Citadel, there have been one hundred and eighteen graduates, of which number seventy-five were beneficiaries, and the remainder, forty-three pay Cadets. So it is seen, that this small outlay has given to the State seventy five educated sons, who feel that they owe everything to her, and who hold themselves ready at any time, to seal their devotion with their blood. But this is not all, there are from fifty to sixty beneficiaries there every year, and this number is kept up by admitting others as any may leave the institutions, from any of the various causes which may compel them to do so. It is estimated that over seven hundred beneficiaries have been admitted since the foundation of the institutions—those who did not graduate, remained there for different periods, some as long as three years perhaps. The amount of good done in this way cannot be estimated.  
 So much then for the cheatery of the State, which is, according to the "Herald," the composed of poor boys, who discharge the duties of "common soldiers," and who, in consideration of their services, receive a practical education for their political mother. We are not ashamed to acknowledge ourselves as one of that number. If the time ever comes, when the State shall need our services, our word for it, the "cheatery" will never allow the "aristocracy" to show them the road to duty.

**Changes at Hand in Europe.**  
 The vote recently in the English House of Commons on the motion of Lord John Russell against entering on Neapolitan affairs was indicative of the sense of Parliament against present intervention, but it is easy to see that public sentiment in England is tending rapidly towards interference in that abominable system of misgovernment with which Naples is cursed under a remnant of the Bourbons. The examples of tyranny at both Rome and Naples are arousing the indignation of civilized Europe. It is not in the nineteenth century that men can be immured in dungeons on account of political opinion. The most conservative men in England are interesting themselves in the matter of these imprisonments—such men as Lord Lyndhurst. In fact men of all parties have united in expressing their abhorrence of the rule of King Bomba, who refuses to make any concession to the liberal opinions and humanity of the age.  
 Public sentiment in Europe is evidently tending in the direction of interference by something more effectual than remonstrance, if this should be unavailing. Nothing keeps this petty tyrant on his throne but the critical state of affairs on the continent, where a spark may kindle a revolution. It is this critical condition of things that forms the present immunity of the Neapolitan tyrant. Louis Napoleon bears no love to any branch of the Bourbon family. He would lend his power to the restoration of the Murat dynasty did he not fear the effect on the tranquility of Europe of any present political agitation. But events are hastening changes which are only postponed for the present. The government of England will shortly be compelled to interfere, not only to check the ultra despotism of Naples, but to sustain Sardinia, which must soon be brought into collision with Austria. When this new chapter opens in the history of revolution, who can foretell the issue.—*Evening News.*  
 The Reverend Sydney Smith once said in writing of kissing: "We are in favor of a certain amount of shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be too long; and when the fair one gives it, let it be administered with a warmth and energy. Let there be a soul in it. If she closes her eyes and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to slobber a kiss, but give it as a humming-bird runs his bill into a honey-suckle—deep, but delicate. There is much virtue in a kiss, when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received in our youth, which lasted us forty years, and we believe it will be one of the last things we will think of when we die."

**Inheritance of Talent.**  
 A contemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from the mother. This is a popular belief, but not the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to those cases in which the mother had a superior mind, to the neglect of the equally numerous examples where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Everybody quotes the fact that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns owed his vast abilities to his father. A traveller would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans as light-haired, or say that every Philadelphian was a Quaker.  
 The rule, for rule there is, lies deeper. Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as renders the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother, perhaps, were such. The catalogue of eminent men, if carefully made up and honestly scrutinized with a view to elucidating the truth, would establish this, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is already known that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.  
 Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will; he is consequently a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman, who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents and will be, in that event, an irreclaimable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's intellect; and this child, unless ruined by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished. Or take another example. A woman of no remarkable abilities, but with a fine moral nature, is married to a man without principle, but possessing shining abilities. One child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, a Nestor, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of both, and grow up, unless carefully guarded, to become a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else, and the other remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either, in excess, unless balanced by strong reasoning powers, may make only a human monkey or a romantic fool.  
 This law explains also why so few eminent men belong to one family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals, or even statesmen, who were father and son or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both prime ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitution, so that this example, which seems at first to oppose our theory, really sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so dissimilar ingredients, ideality, causality, benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that these are combined in millions of varieties in as many million persons, the wonder is not that two individuals, even of the same family, resemble each other so little, but that they resemble each other so much. Given the score and odd of separate bumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two persons whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones these qualities ought to unite?  
 There is too much falsity taught for truth on this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers, but even in elaborate books. The reason is that few persons think soundly, or dare to deny preconceived or popular ideas. We would have every man, however, reflect for himself. "Prove all things; hold fast to the good."—*Baltimore Sun.*

**THE NEW ERA IN RUSSIA.**—The Russian press is now discussing a very important question; and from the very active part which the official press, and especially the Bee of the North, which may be considered as the Russian Monitor, takes in it is clear that the government is on the point of instituting some new regulations for the material development of the country. The subject under discussion is this: A number of Russian economists, having several organs at their disposal, propose that Russia devote herself exclusively to agriculture, abandoning commerce and manufactures, and even the overland barter with China, of which Kiakta is the market, and which is very lucrative to Russian merchants. "To restrict ourselves to cultivation and export of raw materials, and to suppress manufactures," is the device of this economic school, which is in direct opposition to modern theories. The Bee of the North maintains the opposite views—it would have all branches of activity equally prosperous, and the progress of agriculture no less interfered with the development of industry and commerce.  
 The official journal exhibits great liberality and intelligence in discussing this subject. To promote the material development of Russia, it would cover the country with a network of railways, hold industrial and agricultural exhibitions at all points of the Empire, and, as far as possible, apply there all the principles to which Western Europe owes its material prosperity. It was the want of just such a system and development as this that crippled Russia in the recent war with the allies. So far as the number of men available for military duty was concerned she could far out number her enemies—England, France and Turkey—but these were of little avail against the mechanical and scientific material of war which is at this day greater and more important than numbers. Russia's countless hordes of men, scattered over a wide space of territory, without the means of convenient and rapid transit, with arms, munitions, &c., to the extremities of the empire which needed defence, were comparatively powerless. With the many lines of railway now contemplated in operation, this state of things might be entirely changed; and it cannot be doubted that the statesmen and advisers of the Czar are influenced more or less by this consideration in connection with present projects.

**COL. FREMONT'S QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.**—Mr. Thompson, one of Kentucky's U. S. Senators, in his speech of July 1st, on the Kansas bill, &c., thus refers to one of the candidates for the Presidency:  
 I have nothing to say against Colonel Fremont. No doubt he is an intelligent gentleman, traveller, a learned man; but he has no conversancy with public affairs, no experience in public matters, no sympathy or connection with the wants of the community scattered over the limits of the confederacy. It is almost incomprehensible to me that any party should put up a man whose great recommendation is that he lay in a snow drift as long nearly as a frog in a snow drift on the north side of a hill in Massachusetts or New Hampshire before he was cut out; and that he eat a dozen mules and forty jackasses, just as a wolf would devour anything he could get to keep from starvation. [Laughter.]  
 These are his qualifications for the Presidency. If the official duty and business of the Chief Executive of the Union was to eat mules, then the best selection I know of in America has been made. It was a "nomination not fit" to be made, and is an insult to the intelligence of the people.  
**DETECTING THE HYPOCRITES.**—Mr. Murray's "Handbook or South Italy contains some curious stories respecting Fra Rocco, the celebrated Dominican preacher, and the spiritual Joe Miller of Naples. On one occasion, it is related, he preached on a mole a penitential sermon, and introduced so many illustrations of terror, that he brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out: "Now all of you who repent hold up your hands." Every man in the vast multitude immediately stretched out both hands "Holy Archangel Michael," exclaimed Rocco, "thou, who with thine adamant sword standest at the right of the judgment seat of God, bear off every hand which has been raised by hypocrites!" In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco of course poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invective against their sins and their deceit.  
**A STEAM ORGAN.**—"Belle Britain," the Newport correspondent of the New York Mirror, thus speaks of a new invention exhibited at that place:  
 "We had a little bit of excitement here yesterday, occasioned by a steam organ on board of a boat in the harbor. It seemed as if the whole afternoon was filled with hurly-burly. It played Yankee Doodle with terrific variations, and spluttered waltzes all over the sea and shore. But a gentleman who went to see it says it is nothing very wonderful after all. It has keys and is played upon like any other organ, only that steam is used instead of wind. Every time a key is touched and a note produced, a certain amount of steam is let off, which is very exhausting to the engine. It will probably take the place of a band of music, when steamboats go out on dancing excursions, and perhaps it will be introduced as a motive power into churches to play the organ."  
**BE CAREFUL WITH THE GUANO.**—It may not be as generally known as it should be that great danger may be incurred by the reckless handling of guano. We understand that cases have occurred of persons having cuts upon their fingers when, in handling this manure, have received a deadly poison into the system. The guano contains an organic element which is just as certain to operate against life, if it once reaches the blood, as the corruption of a body that gets into a wound upon the person of the dissector. Farmers should be aware of this fact and be cautious. We hear of a death from this cause occurring within a few days in a neighboring county.—*Philadelphia American.*  
 A paper giving an account of Toulouse, says: "It is a large town, containing 60,000 inhabitants, built entirely of brick."  
 Nearly as bad as the Dutch description of a Dutch town, which contained 500 houses and 2500 inhabitants, all with their cable ends the street.

**THE MORELLO CHERRY.**—There is growing in my yard a common Morello Cherry tree, planted, I suppose, some eighteen years ago. I have known it for the past twelve years, during that time, I am confident that it has never borne two quarts of fruit, in any one season, save the present. During the heavy sleet the past winter, it was broken down, turned up entirely by the roots, and would have fallen flat to the ground, had it not lodged on the garden fence near which it was growing. On discovering its situation, my first impulse was to have it dug out entirely, and burned as a cumber of the ground, but on second thoughts, I concluded to restore it to its original position, prop it up, and note the consequences. And well have I been rewarded for my forbearance for this season it has produced as heavy a crop and as fine fruit as is usually seen on that species—the effect no doubt of the severe frost pruning that resulted from the accident. However, let the cause of its fruitfulness this season be what it may, the fact is an interesting one.  
 A correspondent of the Soil of the South gives the above fact.  
 He also gives his experience in pruning apricots, and the result was the death of every tree save one. This is a tree but little known in our District, and we are sorry for it. No fruit comes earlier—no tree bears better, or requires less attention. But we beg those who wish to try its culture to get the best kind, and never touch it with a knife—it won't bear cutting. Should a tree, of any kind, prove a bad bearer, put a bullet or big nails in to loosen the bark. If that fails, plant another, and cut the barren trunk down.

**GARDEN WORK FOR AUGUST.**—Cut down all grass and weeds, that they may not seed the garden another year. The second crop of Irish potatoes should now be worked freely with the hoe. English peas may now be planted. Plant snap beans. Onions may now be pulled, dried in the shade, and tied in bunches, or spread on a cool floor to keep. All the varieties of turnips may now be planted. Early cabbage may now be planted. Should the season prove favorable, they will head finely early in the winter. Late cabbage may yet be transplanted—plant deep. Continue to earth up celery. Early corn may yet be planted for roasting ears. Pot and medicinal herbs, should now be saved, be careful to dry only in the shade. Use all the soap suds in the kitchen garden now. If the green worm has got a fair start among the cabbages, keep a hen with a half grown brood of chickens in the garden, and they will soon find them out, and exterminate them. If the cabbage has lice or aphides upon them, sprinkle a weak solution of salt in water over them, it will drive away and kill the lice without injury to the plant.—*Soil of the South.*  
**THE PROGRESS OF LIFE.**—Men rejoice when the sun rises; they rejoice also when it goes down, while they are unconscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless the revolution of one season is the decay of human life. Fragments of drift wood meeting in the wide ocean continue together a little space; thus parents, wives, children, friends, and riches remain with us a short time, then separate—and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for departed relatives, has no power to cause them to return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons passing by, I will follow you, why, then, should a person grieve, when journeying the same road which has been recently travelled by all our forefathers? Life resembles a caravan rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing that the end of life is death, every right minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with happiness and ultimate bliss.

**SWEDISH STABLE TREATMENT OF HORSES.**—In Sweden, the doors of the stables are plank, and the planks are perforated with holes, so that wet will not lodge on them—the bare boards being the only bedding allowed. To this strange method the Swedes attribute the soundness of their horses' feet, as it is quite uncommon to meet with a lame or foundered horse in Sweden which has been so stabled.  
**HOUSE SHOOTING.**—Wm. Mills, esp., the author of a recent English treatise on horse shoeing, puts a gutta percha protection across the sole of the foot, and secures the shoe on the fore foot by only three nails in each. He has followed the practice with six horses for seven years, and considers a larger number as very bungling.  
 A person named Danger kept a public house on the Huntington road near Cambridge, England. On being compelled to quit the house, which was not his own, he built an inn on the opposite side of the road, and caused to be painted beneath a sign: "Danger from over the way." His successor in the old house retorted by inscribing over his door: "There is no Danger here now."  
 Galvani's Messenger, in its summary of news from the Crimea to the 28th ult., says: "The Russian soldiers, in order to occupy their leisure time, had constructed on the heights of Inkermann an immense battery with 20,000 bottles. It has been christened 'Lord Cardigan's Black-bottle Battery.' It is said that the Russians intend to build a similar one opposite."  
 Piety is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man. He that grows old without religious hope, as he declines into imbecility, and feels pains and sorrows incessantly crowding upon him, rolls into a gulf of bottomless misery, in which every reflection must plunge him deeper, and where he finds only new gradations of anguish and precipices of horror.  
**WHAT FOLLY.**—Prince Paul Esterhazy, who is to represent the Emperor of Austria at the coronation of Alexander at Moscow, is making extraordinary preparations. His four Hungarian costumes surpass in richness and elegance all belief. They are richly embroidered, in exquisite taste, and almost covered with brilliants and costly pearls valued at \$1,000,000. The carriages and liveries of the Prince are not less rich.  
 Lord Stanford told Moore that Lady Caroline Lamb, in a moment of passion, had knocked down one of her pages with a stool. "Well," said the poet, "it is nothing uncommon for a literary lady to knock down a page."  
 "Hobby, what does your father do for a living?"  
 "He is a sympathizer, sir." "A what?"  
 "He'll take in money for the Kansas party."

**Our Housekeeping Hints.**  
 As we find that our hints on housekeeping are very highly appreciated, we again address ourselves to the task of giving a number of valuable recipes.  
**TO MAKE APPLE PIE WITHOUT APPLES.**—Take flour, a little good fresh butter, spices, and sugar in the usual way, and in the usual proportions with which you make your crust. Having prepared every thing, you cut up an apple and put it in your pie. This will then be apple pie without apples.  
**TO OPEN A DESK OR WORK BOX WHEN THE KEY IS LOST.**—Take a good strong iron wedge or an old axe. Insert the edge at the side of the lock and strike it a few vigorous blows, when the Desk or Box will open without the aid of a key.  
**TO KEEP FLIES FROM DEAT.**—Rub the meat well with salt and then sink it at the bottom of a tub of water. It will be perfectly safe from all flies.  
**HOW TO PUT BOTTOMS IN YOUR OWN CHAIRS.**—When you find the rush or cane-bottom chairs nearly worn out, cut away all that remains of the cane or rushes and then sit down in the chair!  
**HOW TO MAKE A HAT WATER PROOF.**—Take a pound of glue. Melt it. Give your hat a thick coating of this and let it stand a week. Then give it a good boiling in a copper of tar. After this take it to a tinsmith's and get it covered with good stout sheet tin. Paint as your taste directs.  
**TO MAKE SPONGE CAKE.**—Get a nice piece of velvet sponge at the druggists. Cover it with a thin paste, and bake lightly fifteen minutes. Cut with a sharp knife and serve with cold water.  
**TO MEASURE YOURSELF FOR A PAIR OF SHOES.**—Let the cook make a large batch of dough of the best quality of flour. When this is properly made, put your foot in it, and let it be placed in the oven with your foot until it is completely baked. The model thus left will be just the measure of your foot, and an excellent guide for the shoemaker.  
**HOW TO MAKE POTATOES MEALY.**—Peel the potatoes, place them in a kettle of clean water, (wouldn't recommend soap suds,) and keep them over the fire until a fork passes readily through them. Then dredge well with flour. Your potatoes will then be found very mealy.—*New York Picaresque.*  
**A FAST WOMAN.**—Belle Britain, the Newport correspondent of the New York Mirror, reports the following definition of a fast woman. Says she:  
 "I overheard a funny conversation last evening, between a gentleman and a lady who were promenading behind me, from which I learned the definition of a 'fast woman.' The couple were discussing the attractions of a young lady, who receives a good deal of attention here from the beaux (such as we have)—when the gentleman remarked that he had not yet been able to discover the charms of the fair one in question. 'O,' said the lady, 'she is fast, and that's what makes all the gentlemen like her.' 'But what does that mean?' inquired the gentleman, a little roughly. 'Why,' said the lady, 'a fast woman is one that you can say anything to.' I thought I should have dropped."

The following telegraph message was sent from an Albany office:  
 "To ———  
 Third Epistle of John, 13 and 14 verses.  
 Signed ———  
 The text referred to is as follows, and makes quite a lengthy and understandable letter:  
 "I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write to thee.  
 "But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Great the friends by name."  
 A citizen down east is dubbed the little rascal. A friend volunteered to ask him why they called him so. He replied: "To distinguish me from my neighbors, who are all great rascals."  
 "Frothy good, but here is a better:  
 A Yankee printer had, whose tongue of ten intruded in conversations with his old ers, was sharply rebuked by an irritable journeyman, with "Shut up, you little jack-ass." The instant response from Young America was, "I'm as big a jack-ass as you are!" He had him.  
 When an Arab woman intends to marry again after the death of her husband, she comes the night before to the grave of her first husband. Here she kneels, and prays him not to be offended—not to be jealous. As, however, she fears he will be offended and jealous, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goat skins of water. The prayers ended, she proceeds to pour on the grave the water to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place; and having well saturated him she departs.  
 Good News.—A roaring Republican rushed up to a knot of persons on the corner, a day or two since, and rubbing his hands gleefully, exclaimed:  
 "Good news! more good news from Kansas!"  
 "What is it?" said the quid nuncs, all attention.  
 "Another encounter, two free State men killed and two more to be hung!" and away went the herald to communicate the joyful intelligence to fresh listeners.—*Orleans (N. Y.) Rep.*  
**BEAST.**—Dr. Baile, (who was not more famed for medical skill than for his strong common sense mode of displaying it,) being called to attend an eccentric individual styling himself Dr. Jones, the dramatist, during a nervous attack, which he was subject to, he forthwith said:  
 "Doctor, do you think I write too much for my constitution?"  
 "No," replied the discriminating doctor, "but you do for your reputation."  
**UNIFORM NEGLECT.**—Punch says, the day after the apparition of the Yankee at her Majesty's levee in a black cravat, the English funds actually declined. A correspondent draws from the fact the following moral: The "ties" of the two nations must be exceedingly loose, when "cravats" can thus affect the "stocks."  
**FEMALE POLITICIANS.**—A large number of the Fremont ladies of Fall River, Mass., have organized themselves into an association, which they style the "Jessie Circle." The "Home Circle" would be a more appropriate place for them.

**Be CAREFUL OF THE HOOPS.**—"Sam, what was the matter with you last night, when I saw you walking up and down the street?"  
 "Oh, Bill, I met with a bad misfortune on last Sunday night—time of that hard wind."  
 "How came that, Sam?"  
 "You know the hoops the ladies have got to wearing in their skirts?"  
 "Yes, Sam, I do, and I don't like them."  
 "You needn't like them, for I was walking with my lady that night, who had one of them on, and blame the thing, it kept rolling my boot handles, and for an excuse I told her to let go my arm while I got my handkerchief, and in the meantime a gale of wind came and took her up in the air, and I have not seen her since!"  
 "Well, have you heard from her since?"  
 "Yes, I got a letter from her to day."  
 "Where is she?"  
 "Why, she's over in Jersey, where she landed after a pleasant ride of fifteen minutes. She speaks in eloquent terms of the people of Jersey, and says that they are about as clever and hospitable as the people of the United States."  
 "Good night, Sam."

**A CLERICAL SUGGESTION.**—One of our friends was coming from New York in the cars the other night, and was amused at an interview between two persons, who seemed not to have met for some time before.  
 "Well," said the one, after the first salutations, "what are you up to now?" "Oh, I don't know," replied the other, "I shall go to religion." "Religion!" cried his friend, "what do you mean?" "Why," said the other, "I think its going to be a good business; the ministers are all leaving it, and I tell you what, I believe there's to be an opening there!"—*Boston Courier.*  
**YOUTHFUL PRECOCITY.**—The following incident coming direct from one of the dramatic persons, may be relied upon as a fact:  
 "The Rev. Mr. G., a clergyman of a neighboring town, being recently absent from home on business, his little son, a lad of four years, calmly folded his hands and asked the blessing usually pronounced by his father at their morning meal. At noon, being asked to pronounce a blessing, he replied, with a grave face, 'No, I don't like the looks of them taters.'"—*Abington Standard.*

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 Importer and Dealer  
 IN HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GROCERIES, GENERAL  
 ALLY, DRY GOODS, HATS,  
 SHOES, AND CLOTHING,  
 &c., &c., &c.  
 AND  
 BUYER OF COTTON  
 AND OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE.  
 Just received from the largest and most varied Stock of Goods in South Carolina, and is prepared to offer to his numerous friends and customers, liberal inducements which cannot fail to prove to their interest. I am always in the market for the purchase of COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally, and planters will find it generally to their interest, by calling on me before making their arrangements elsewhere.  
 S. T. AGNEW,  
 Importer of English Hardware,  
 Oct. 18 79 4f

**Fisk's Patent Burial Cases!**  
 THE subscriber is agent for the sale of FISK'S PATENT BURIAL CASES—Cloth-covered or Bronzed—in which a body can be kept transported any distance, without danger from decomposition or vermin.  
 HE is also CABINET MAKER, and prepared to furnish New Cabinet Ware at short notice, and also to repair old furniture on reasonable terms, and solicits a call at his rooms on Main-st., Spartanburg, below the Court House.  
 Also a fine assortment of PARLOR CHAIRS, constantly on hand.  
 S. V. GENTRY.  
 Sept 20 31 4f

**MUSIC!**  
 A VERY large selection of the best and latest improved PIANOS of all kinds can be had at  
**RAMSAY'S**  
 PIANO FORTÉ AND MUSIC STORE  
 COLUMBIA, S. C.  
 He invites a special examination of the late patented improvements in Hallet, Davis & Co's. celebrated Pianos. Every piano guaranteed.  
 June 28 18 1y

**Commissioner's Notice.**  
 ALL Guardians, Trustees, Receiving Comptrolers, and other Persons authorized to make annual returns, are hereby notified to make up and report their annual accounts to me on or before the first of March next. The items of expenditure must be vouched. TULO. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. P., Comr's Office, Jan. 3 45 4f.  
**Notice.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the firm of KIRBY & WILSON are hereby earnestly notified to come forward and make immediate payment. Money we want and money we must have—our business requires it. We had rather not see "A word to the wise is sufficient."  
 Sept 26 31 4f KIRBY & WILSON.  
**Application for Charter.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for the incorporation of a New Enfranchised Company in the town of Spartanburg, to be styled the Morgan Mills, and attached to the 3rd Regiment S. C. M. June 26 18 3mo  
**A Sovereign Remedy.**  
 FOR all bowel affections, IS JACOBS' CORRECTIVE. Get a bottle and try it. For sale by FISHER & HEINITSH, 18 4f  
 June 26 19 4f Wholesale and Retail Agents.

**Cartier's Spanish Mixture.**  
 THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!  
 THE BEST ALTERNATIVE KNOWN!  
 NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT!  
 An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstructions, Gonorrhoea, Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Acne, and Pityriasis, Chorea, Sore Eyes, Ringworm, or Tetter, Scald-head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, Salt Rheum, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilis.  
 This Mixture, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Mercury, Impudence, Life, or Impurity of Blood.  
 This great Alternative Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTIER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Dropsy, the skin, Pains, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this infallible remedy.  
 For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.  
 For the DISEASES OF FEMALES it is peculiarly applicable, and wherever it has become known is regularly prescribed with the happiest effects. It purifies the Blood, and restores the natural elasticity to the worn-out frame, and the skin, and leaves the patient fresh and healthy; a single bottle of this inestimable remedy is worth all the so-called Sarsaparilla in existence.  
 The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The Press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.  
 Call on the agent and get an Almanac, and read the details of astonishing cures performed by CARTIER'S SPANISH MIXTURE. (IN MOST CASES WHERE EVERY OTHER REMEDY HAD SIGNALLY FAILED.) The limits of an advertisement will not admit their full insertion.  
 Wm. S. BEERS & Co., Proprietors,  
 No. 304, Broadway, New York.  
 To whom all orders must be addressed.  
 For sale by Druggists and Country Merchants in all parts of the United States and the Canada, and by FISHER & HEINITSH, Spartanburg, JOHN L. YOUNG, Unionville.  
 May 8 11 1y

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**  
 THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of the Village and surrounding country, that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 6, Main-street, opposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academies and common English Schools. A large variety of  
**MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,**  
 embracing HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, POETICAL and Musical works, of various sizes and prices.  
 Some light reading, (in the way of Novels,)—RUTH HALL, Emma Fern's writings; TOM JONES, &c., &c., &c.  
 A number of HYMN BOOKS, used by the different denominations of Christians, together with a large assortment of  
**FAMILY BIBLES,**  
 prices from \$2.00 to \$10.00; small BIBLES, from 50 cents to \$1.50; and \$2.00; TESTAMENTS from fifteen cents to \$1.00. PRAYER BOOKS, at various prices.  
 Also a variety of small religious books, toy books and Primers.  
 A good lot of Foolscap, Letter, Commereial and Note Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest styles.  
**Black, Blue and Red Ink.**  
**NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO.**  
 Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Piano, from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the up-country. (We hope the ladies will call and supply themselves.)  
 I have made permanent arrangements with several large Book Houses in Philadelphia and New York, to exchange my Music Work—  
**SOUTHERN HARMONY,**  
 at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &c., at cash prices, net. I will, therefore, be able to sell at a Stationary lower than they have ever been sold in Spartanburg; and as I desire to do an entire cash business, if the people will call with their money, I think they will be satisfied that they can buy Books, &c., from me, as cheap as they can (at retail) in Columbia or Charleston.  
**CALL AND SEE.**  
 WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H.  
 School teachers supplied on liberal terms.  
 P. S. If any person should call for a Book or Books, that I have not got, I will immediately order them if they desire it.  
 N. B. The New Edition of the SOUTHERN HARMONY, kept constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, at the CASH BOOK STORE.  
 May 17 12 4f

**R. D. OWEN,**  
**TAILOR,**  
 HAS RETURNED TO SPARTANBURG,  
 WHERE HE INTENDS TO  
 LOCATE PERMANENTLY.  
 He may be found at No. 111 Brick Range, on Church street, where he will be very happy to see his old friends, and ready TO SERVE THEM CHEAP FOR CASH.  
 Nov 1 37 4f

**Look Out for Boarding.**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the house formerly occupied by Hiram Mitchell, near the Methodist Church, in Spartanburg Village, for the reception of BOARDERS. Can accommodate fifteen or twenty with comfortable rooms and lodging at the customary rates of board in this place.  
 Feb 7 50 6m T. W. WATERS.

**India Chologogue.**  
 AN unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague, and other Bilious Diseases. The speedy and permanent relief afforded by the CHOLOGOGUE arises from the prompt and healthy action upon the Blood, cleansing it from bile and restoring it to purity. The House of the most public thoroughfare in the town. For terms application may be made to either the subscriber or Gen. O. E. Edwards.  
 April 3 6 A. F. GOLDING. 4f

**Machinery and Paint Oil.**  
 JUST RECEIVED AT FISHER & HEIN. 75 gallons Pure Strained Sperm Oil, 100 " Tanners Oil, 100 " Linseed Oil, 40 " Castor Oil, 40 " Sweet Oil, FISHER & HEINITSH, with a large assortment of Paints in Oil, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c. June 26 18 18 4f